

We, all of us, have our partialities, and we confess that the "Southern Literary Messenger" is among ours. We hail its arrival with pleasure, and perform our literary surgery upon it with a disposition to be of service. For the December number we borrowed ten cents at the post office, in silver, to defray its travelling expenses, our shin plaster system being not fashionable with our worthy city postmaster; and here we have it, snugly nestled under our left elbow, waiting with a quiet and sedate look our critical remarks. In the first place we must quarrel a little with Mr. White, on the score of print. It is too small. We would recommend to the editor that he compose his work in the same type with which he has set up the elegant oration of John Tyler, on 747th page of the present number. Such type imparts a magazine look to the work, which is always desirable in a standard periodical. Will Mr. White think of this material point? Our cuffs are now rolled up for criticism.

The article entitled "William Wordsworth," is a labor of love, and indeed one of exquisite workmanship. So much so as to make us lean to the belief that the reviewer is almost as thoroughly imbued with the poetic vein as his illustrious beloved. We cannot agree in the high praise bestowed upon Wordsworth, and regret to see the reviewer recommending him to the poets of this country as the beau ideal of a bard. Wordsworth struggled long and earnestly for fame; and it is a doubt, with us, whether that which he has now obtained, be not the result of a sublime perseverance rather than the enthusiastic tribute of a keen judging age. Wordsworth is the opposite of Byron; he is truly the placid lake, to the great ocean of the latter's mind. How much is Byron wronged, that the worshippers of the Lake School may adorn the rigid figure of its idol; and it is ever the case—their great master does not stand sufficiently elevated to be the leading spirit of a world: he is but the professor in a class; and Byron, the head of the wild, the genuine and true poetry, is labelled as a rant, that the tameness of the temperate poets may receive that applause which they flinch from the master himself. Notable to elevate their model to the same standard, they must reduce their literary antagonist down to his. We are strong and zealous admirers of the genius of the placid streams—the woodland scenes—the cottage hearth; but we want the same hand to be able to bear us forth from the forest when the whirlwind rattles among the crags—to carry us to a lofty Alp, and make us converse with answering Jura; we want the spirit to be our guide in the dark labyrinth of the human heart: who will dash off a work like Manfred, and sing, amid his beautiful walks, such cantos as the third of the Child's Pilgrimage. Had we the room, (for we have the time, or could get a part of our toils discounted to discuss so stirring a theme), we would marshal up our Byron, and quoting such passages of grandeur, as would make the reader's eye, and heart, and head turn from the "philosophic" muse of Wordsworth, and yield the homage of an enslaved admiration to the hero of the other and opposite school of song. We cannot refrain from expressing how much we admire the power and the beauty with which the writer has devoted himself to his work; and not within our memory have we read a finer specimen of pure and elegant criticism; but it is not just.

"Behold the Dreamer Cometh."—Poetry.—This young gentleman has certainly some thoughts in his nod, but as yet we do not find where lieth the germ and the gem.

Napoleon and Josephine.—There is a great deal of nice delicate writing in this article; and we are almost led to believe—nay, it must be from some of those high and accomplished dames of Virginia;—thinking so, with our warm testimony to its general ability, we bowingly pass on to

Mary—an attempt at sentiment: by H. Thompson; certainly not a relation to the inspired youth who, in other days, wrote the "Seasons!" In other days, we say, meaning thereby to draw a keen and emphatic distinction between these days—when poets are not held as seers and prophets.

Notes and Anecdotes, from the French.—Not so racy as usual; but the empire, even under Napoleon, slept once in a while.

Constantine, or the Neglected Throne.—Concluded!—I there any note among the printers to denote joy? Help us to an exclamation quivering with delight, took dark-dressed spirit of ink, yelped a printer's devil—that we may thank our stars that this fiction is extinguished in that glorious ocean-word: "concluded!"

The Deserter.—A Romance, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Confounded Bore.—Will the editor of the Messenger read the story, published in our last number, about the Chinese Editors? We are certain some "Tartar," who had the luck to save his life, forced these wretched lines upon him.

Tour to the Northern Lakes.—An excellent article for ladies and gentlemen who cannot conveniently procure opium. We would not advise a centinel on duty to read it, for fear the camp might be plundered while he slept.

Old Age.—Highly chaste, but rather theological. We advise the author to turn to and read the "Spectator" once or twice; it will not corrupt his style.

Tumblers, from the Persian.—We read this spirited poem aloud to a friend, who was with us when we received the Messenger, and since then we have read it aloud to ourselves, and we intend to read it again. It is of the first order of poetry, in our humble opinion, though the *lakers* may not agree with us.

John Tyler's Oration. is beyond praise.

The Vision of Agib, an Eastern Tale.—An old edition of the Arabian Nights, lying gravely on our shelf, laughed outright in our face, when we commenced to read this story; so we blushed for our temerity and gave up the task. We dare say it is very fine, and all that.

Daniel Webster.—We admire this paper exceedingly; it is worth all the "Rejected Thrones" in christendom.

The Text of Shakespeare. by J. F. O.—We know the initials, and he is the same broad foreheaded youth alluded to by our reporter in his last congressional sketch. He is one of the best writers of the English language in these twenty-eight starry States.

The Lyceum.—So so.

Origin of Language.—A useful paper, and a curious one.

Presentment.—Good poetry, with the exception of the "Sun-sired Bow," which is a curiosity of its kind. It requires a great deal of hard, lamp study to write good poetry.

Since writing the above brief criticisms, we observe that the worthy editor has met with the direst misfortune that can cross the path of man—the loss of an amiable wife. For months past we have been acquainted with the fact of her extreme and painful illness, and of her Christian patience, and we have been sadly looking for the catastrophe that was to cover our editorial brother with misery and clouds. The blow has fallen, and we sympathize with him. His many letters to us, breathe the devotion, the anxiety of a fond and fearing husband, for his wife—but the flower is bent low to the earth, and his hope is blasted—where all hopes, for a time, must pause, to commune with destruction, in the grave.

One thousand two hundred newspapers are published in the United States. No wonder that the fever and ague is such a perpetual scourge to various parts of the country, when lying in damp sheets is so extensively practiced among us.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

[FROM OUR REPORTER.]

Third Week of the Session.

The storm has burst over Congress and the Country in its full fury, and all minor questions are absorbed in the maddening whirlwind. On Wednesday last, Mr. SLADE, of Vermont, broached, in its most offensive form, the slavery subject, and dared to go beyond the limits of this District, to discuss it in the States. He was interrupted by calls to order, by Legare, of South Carolina, who eloquently implored him to pause ere he proceeded one step farther;—by Wise, who, in his emphatic manner, called him to order;—by the whole Southern Representatives;—but in vain. With his horrid twang, his nasal cant, Mr. Slade mockingly defied the calls of his fellow countrymen. Sneeringly, insultingly, he went on with the odious subject, until the members from the South had to come to the determination to leave the Hall and hold a meeting in the District Committee-Room. I cannot describe the scene—it is beyond my powers—but the House was fearfully agitated. The members seemed like so many angry tigers, with Mr. Adams, from the North, leading on to the carnage; his head glittering, his face reddened, and in all the superhuman energy of a bigoted enthusiasm, ready to grapple, throat to throat, with brothers of the same Union. Eutopians all—poor and miserable despoilers of the fairest fabric that ever lifted its head to Heaven, or commanded the veneration of men. Ruiners of the Government fought for, and established by Washington, a slaveholder—and for what? Go ask the idle winds, for no where else can you receive an answer.

I will beg you to insert the proceedings of Wednesday, from the National Intelligencer, for the event is one of vast importance, and marks, to my mind, the first downward step of the Republic. The giant totters on the brink, and brought there by the wicked machinations of our zealous weirdmen, such as Slade. Why did not the Lincolns—the Cushings—the Everetts, of the North—rally round the bleeding form of liberty, and with their gallant and powerful arms, shield her bosom from the States of the incendiary?

Mr. SLADE having on a former day presented two memorials from Vermont praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and having moved that they be referred to a select committee, and debate threatening to arise thereon the motion was laid over until this day; and the question on such reference coming up in order as the first business before the House,

Mr. SLADE read one of the memorials, and then proceeded to address the House at large in support of his motion. In reply to inquiry made by Mr. DAWSON, Mr. SLADE said that he meant to give application to the remark no farther than the language itself implied. He then resumed; and having, after some time, concluded what he had to say on the manner of treating these memorials, and what he considered as a more manly and dignified course to be pursued in relation to the whole subject, by referring them to a select committee, he proceeded to the subject of the memorial itself, which prayed for the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia. And what, asked Mr. S., is slavery?

[The CHAIR here interposed, and observed that Mr. S. could not discuss the merits of the memorial on a mere motion for its commitment. The question before the House was the question of commitment alone; and to that Mr. S. must confine his remarks. The motion for commitment had been accompanied with no instructions; had it been, the whole field would have been opened.]

Mr. SLADE submitted to the decision of the Chair, and forthwith modified his motion for the commitment of these memorials to a select committee, by adding "with instructions to report a bill abolishing slavery within the District of Columbia."

[The CHAIR replied that the memorial having been received, and the motion entertained for its reference to a committee, such would not be the case. Mr. SLADE was about to resume; when Mr. LEGARE, of South Carolina, asked leave to say a word.

Mr. SLADE, pausing—

Mr. LEGARE said he wished to implore the gentleman from Vermont solemnly to consider what he was doing. He supplicated him for the sake of his own constituents, for the sake of those of Mr. L., for the sake of us all, to pause and seriously to reflect before he took another step on the ground before him. Mr. L.'s constituents had not directed him thus to interfere, but, as a man, as an American citizen, he would supplicate the gentleman to take further time to consider. If it was true, as the gentleman had said, that a spirit had been awakened on this subject which could never be suppressed or hidden into submission, when the most solemn and explicit constraints forbade its indulgence, when the agitation of the question might involve the fate of a nation, of a continent, nay, of the entire world, let that gentleman be assured, (and he warned him not in the language of defiance, for that he well knew brave men every where despised,) but let the gentleman be well assured that that spirit would be encountered by another as incapable to the full of being repressed by any human power. If the question must be forced upon them, they were perfectly and promptly ready to take up the gauntlet. Let him tell the gentleman most solemnly and seriously that he had had occasion to look at the question in as deliberate and philosophical a manner as the gentleman had proposed it should be examined in a committee; and he came to the conclusion that there was no more to be found in the systems of philosophy, and in the body of Christian doctrine against both property and war, than against slavery. The gentleman might as well look for grounds to advocate a community of goods, as to abolish slavery. There had not been, for more than 1200 years after the introduction of Christianity, the least possible pretext brought from its precepts in favor of war, even when no previous stipulation, as in this case, existed for the preservation of peace. (Mr. L. spoke with great vehemence, and we could, at times, with difficulty catch his language; but the above conveys, we believe, the substance of his meaning.) Could gentlemen wonder that Southern men were excited on this occasion? His constituents had not sent him there to listen to these things—to hear, from day to day, the most worn-out commonplaces brought up and reiterated in his ears—to hear all that was vital to the safety of their firesides, and the very structure of Southern society vilified as an offence against God and man. Not only was it wearisome and disgusting beyond endurance, but he trembled at its obvious practical results.

Mr. DAWSON resumed, when Mr. SLADE asked him for the floor, that he might move an adjournment.

Mr. SLADE refused to yield the floor.

Mr. SLADE resumed, and expressed his approval of the gentleman's (Mr. L.'s) ardor, though he could not agree with him in sentiment. He had proceeded for a few minutes, again inquiring what slavery was, and was proceeding to define it, when—

Mr. DAWSON again asked for the floor; and some agitation began to be manifest in the House.

Mr. SLADE again insisted on his right to the floor, and, continuing to occupy it, proceeded to quote from the authority of a Southern Judge as to the nature and effect of slavery in reducing the slave to a chattel, &c., when—

Mr. WISE appealed to the Chair. The gentleman from Vermont was discussing the question of slavery within the States, when his motion was to refer a memorial for the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia. He was plainly trenching on ground held by all to be inviolable.

The SPEAKER said that it was not in order to discuss the subject of slavery within any of the States.

Mr. SLADE denied that he was doing so. He had quoted the authority, as he might a legal opinion delivered in Great Britain. As he was explaining—

Mr. ROBERTSON, of Virginia, moved that the House adjourn.

The CHAIR pronounced the motion out of order, while a member was in possession of the floor and addressing

the House. He would, however, suggest to the gentleman from Vermont, who could not but observe the state of the House, to confine himself strictly to the subject of his motion.

Mr. SLADE resumed. After he had proceeded some time, Mr. DAWSON inquired of the Chair whether the morning hour had not expired?

The CHAIR replied that the restriction of one hour every morning was confined to reports and resolutions; but did not extend to memorials.

Mr. SLADE went on for a considerable time longer, when Mr. PETRIKIN called him to order.

Mr. SLADE called Mr. Petrikin to order for the interruption.

The CHAIR declared Mr. Slade in order.

He proceeded at length, quoting the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitutions of several of the States, and had got to that of Virginia, when Mr. WISE called him to order.

The CHAIR decided, from the rule, that Mr. S. could not read any paper, if it was objected to by any member, without the leave of the House.

Mr. WISE said that the gentleman had wantonly discussed the abstract question of slavery, going back to the very first day of the creation, instead of slavery as it existed in the District, and the powers and duties of Congress in relation to it. He was now examining the State Constitutions, to show that as it existed in the States it was against them, and against the laws of God and man. This was out of order.

Mr. SLADE explained, and argued in vindication of his course, and was about to read a memorial of Dr. Franklin, and an opinion of Mr. Madison on the subject of slavery, when

The reading was objected to by Mr. GRIFFIN, of South Carolina.

The CHAIR said the papers could not be read without permission.

Mr. SLADE. Then I send them to the Clerk—let him read them.

The CHAIR said this was equally against the rule.

Mr. GRIFFIN withdrew his objection, and Mr. SLADE proceeded to read the papers and comment on them as he went on. He was then about to go back and show what had been the feeling in Virginia previously to the date of the memorial of Franklin.

Mr. RHETT, of South Carolina, inquired of the Chair what the proceedings in Virginia had to do with the question before the House?

The CHAIR was about to reply, when

Mr. WISE rose with warmth, and said, he has discussed the whole abstract question of slavery; of slavery in Virginia; of slavery in my own district; I now ask all my colleagues to retire with me from the Hall.

Mr. SLADE. Mr. Speaker, I do not yield the floor.

Mr. HOLLEY. I ask the Georgia delegation to do the same.

Mr. RHETT. The South Carolina delegation have already concluded together, and agreed to have a meeting at 3 o'clock, in the committee room of the District of Columbia.

Mr. WISE here said that the gentleman from Vermont had been reminded by the Chair that the discussion of slavery, as existing within the States, was not in order; when he was desirous to read a paper, and it was objected to, the Chair had stopped him; but the objection had been withdrawn, and Mr. Slade had been suffered to proceed; he was now about to read another paper, and objection was made; the Chair would, therefore, take the question on permitting it to be read.

Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. RHETT and others, rose and addressed the Chair; a good deal of confusion prevailed; portions of the Southern members were leaving the Hall.]

Mr. RHETT rose to order. He asked if the gentleman from Vermont had a right to discuss the question of slavery in Virginia? He thought not; and he invited the whole Southern delegation, from all the slaveholding States, to meet forthwith in the committee room of the District.

The SPEAKER again recapitulated and vindicated the correctness of his own course, as being dictated by the rules of the House; what his personal feelings had been might easily be conjectured; had it been in his power to restrain the discussion, he should promptly have exercised the power, but it was not.

Mr. SLADE said the paper he wished to read was an act of the Continental Congress of 1774.

The CHAIR was about to put the question on leave, when

Mr. WILLIAM COST JOHNSON inquired of the Chair whether it would be in order for the House to vote that the gentleman from Vermont be not permitted to proceed? The CHAIR replied it would not.

Mr. MCKAY, of N. C., said that the gentleman had been pronounced out of order in discussing slavery in the States, and the rule declared that, when a member was so pronounced by the Chair, he should take his seat, and if any one objected to his proceeding again, he should not do so, unless by leave of the House. Mr. McKay did now object to the gentleman from Vermont proceeding any farther.

[Much confusion arose; many members rising at once.]

Mr. WISE said he wished to move that the gentleman be not permitted to proceed, and that the House should vote that the gentleman from Vermont be not permitted to proceed.

The CHAIR decided that he could not do so without the leave of the House.

Mr. SLADE said he had been permitted to read the papers he had read, and to proceed and comment on them. He had been doing nothing for these twenty minutes past, but by leave of the House.

Mr. LEGARE directed Mr. SLADE to take his seat until the question on leave should be put.

Mr. SLADE said he should not discuss slavery in Virginia, and he asked leave to proceed as in order.

On this question, Mr. ALLEN, of Vermont, demanded the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. RENCHER moved an adjournment.

Mr. ADAMS and many others rose and demanded the Yeas and Nays on adjournment. They were ordered and taken, and resulted, Yeas 106, Nays 65.

[Most of the seats of Southern members vacant.]

So the House adjourned.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of South Carolina, said he had been appointed, as one of the Southern delegation, to announce that all those gentlemen who represented slaveholding States were invited to attend the meeting now being held in the District Committee Room.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1837.

The following is the termination of the attempt of Mr. SLADE, of Vermont, to produce excitement in the House, and disorganize the public mind. The resolution was adopted, after a good deal of feeling.

Mr. PATTON then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That all petitions, memorials and papers touching the abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling or transferring of slaves in any State, District or Territory of the United States, be laid upon the table, without being debated, printed, read, or referred, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon."

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—On the 4th of March, 1839, the term of service of the following gentlemen will expire: N. P. Tallmadge, of New York; Benjamin Swift, of Vermont; Daniel Webster of Massachusetts; Asher Robbins, of Rhode Island; John M. Niles, of Connecticut; R. H. Bayard of Delaware; Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey; Samuel McKean, of Pennsylvania; Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia; John Black, of Mississippi; John Kent, of Maryland, (deceased); Thomas Morris, of Ohio; John Tipton, of Indiana; Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri; W. S. Fulton, of Arkansas; Lucius Lyon, of Michigan.

Besides these, there is a vacancy to be filled in Georgia, growing out of the resignation of Mr. King, and perhaps another in place of Mr. Culbert of Georgia, whom it is rumored will resign his seat.

TRUE PHILANTHROPY—TRUE WISDOM.

The Convention now in session to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania, have adopted a provision, that all the children in the Commonwealth shall be educated at the public expense. The details of the scheme, if any, we have not seen.

The conception is most magnificent, and worthy of the great State which has originated it. The benefits which will result from it, will prove incalculable blessings to the whole population like ours, where all power resides with the body of the people, such a thing as an ignorant and unlettered man ought not to be found. It is the part of wisdom and patriotism to give the widest diffusion possible to the rays of light among all classes of the people; and the State which adopts the principle of educating all its children, establishes its free institutions upon the broadest and most enduring basis.—*Richmond Whig.*

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The death of Gen. Damremont at the capture of Constantine, must have been a scene peculiarly exciting and worthy of the pencil of Vernet, sent out to commemorate this event. A correspondent says:

"In one of the letters from Constantine, it is stated that at the moment when General de Damremont was mortally wounded, he was close to his friend, Gen. Perregaux, with his hand touching his shoulder. When the General's body was already deprived of all motion, his hand convulsively grasped Gen. Perregaux's coat, from which it was impossible for a length of time to detach it. It was while stooping for the purpose of assisting his friend, that Gen. Perregaux was wounded. The same letter adds, that the Duke de Nemours, who was in the same group, displayed the utmost sang froid, and after a few words expressive of his regret for Gen. de Damremont, said, 'Gentlemen, the King had anticipated the possibility of such a misfortune, and his intention is that the chief command should devolve on Gen. Vallee.' This intention is in accordance with the regulations of the army, Gen. Vallee being the senior officer in rank."

Splendid Collection of Antiquities from Ruins of Carthage.—The French vessel *Zodiaque* touched at Marseilles on her way from Africa to Liverpool. She had on board 55 boxes of antiquities, found in the ruins of Carthage, by a company of Englishmen, who paid the Bey of Tunis a few hundred thousand francs for leave to explore the site of that ancient and famous city. Among the objects of art, are a very fine marble statue and a splendid mosaic, in a perfect state of preservation.

It is suggested that the Autocrat peremptorily prohibits his young nobility from residing at Paris or elsewhere out of the Russian empire. He fears the inoculation of revolutionary doctrines in the hot-bed of their luxuriance.

The celebrated composer Hummel, died at Weimar, Oct. 17. There is a wildness and pathos in his music which classifies him with Weber.

Expedition against the Cordish Tribes.—Hafiz Pacha last August, went, by order of the Sultan, with 16,000 regulars to Harpoot, to attack the rebels in the Djezirah mountains. They were totally subjugated, and many put to the sword. Eight transports, sent with 2,000 men to Hafiz, were lost in the Black Sea.

Queen Victoria is sitting for her portrait to Mr. J. Hayter. Lord Melbourne also, to the same artist. They are intended probably for pendants.

The following is a pretty tolerable hit at the too prevalent fashion of puffing every figurant:

FANNY ELSLER.—The French journals are much concerned about a "serious accident" which befel this favorite danseuse a few evenings ago, during her performance of Jenny Vertpre's character in *La Chatte Metamorphosee en Femme*, which has been turned into a ballet. "In the second act," says the *Gazette Musicale*, "when the woman-cat springs under the table to get at the pan of milk, the table unfortunately upset, and the milk was spilt upon the charming dancer's foot. Being overheated by her exertions, she was seized with an alarming chilliness and shivering fit; but, nevertheless, had the fortitude to show no symptoms of suffering, and remained on the stage till the end of the scene, when every care was taken to prevent any ill consequences from the accident." It is with reason, it would seem, that France is called *le paradis des dames*.

The Duke de Nemours, who nominally commanded at Constantine, is only 23 years of age. The power of thrones reverses the order of nature. Whether he was in the same group on the ramparts where his grey-headed and veteran subaltern Damremont met with so noble a death, requires further confirmation than the mere ipse dixit of court flatterers.

The following is certainly straining a point for a paragraph:

When the Duke of Wellington attended the musical festival at Westminster Abbey, the steward, whose duty it happened to be to attend upon his Grace, was Mr. Rodwell, the composer, who, it appears, was actually christened "Bonaparte." On the first day the Duke retired before the performance was ended, and was assisted upon his horse by Mr. Rodwell, so that at night or festival it was *Bonaparte* who assisted Wellington to mount.

A Dramatic World.—Balfie's grand new opera of Caracatus at Drury Lane, will employ 700 supernumeraries, 40 horses, camels, &c.

A gentleman, on taking an edition of Gibbon's *Rome* to a bookseller's in Dublin to be bound, was asked whether he would have it bound in Russia? "Oh no, no!" he replied, "Russia is too far off, I will have it bound in Dublin."

An action was once brought against the editor of a newspaper by a widow for stating that the disorder which her husband died of was a scolding wife.

We give insertion to this excellent editorial of the Philadelphia Ledger, and recommend its perusal to the attention of our benevolent citizens.

"We publish this day, the appeal of Mathew Carey and other citizens of Philadelphia to the public, in behalf of the numerous body of honest and industrious women, who, in our wealthy community, suffer, at each returning winter, all the horrors of extreme poverty. Mr. Carey is well known for his activity and zeal in every effort for relieving the poor; and the names of associates in this appeal, will not fail to receive a respectful hearing from the citizens of Philadelphia."

The subject of female labor has more than once engaged our attention, for we have always been convinced that female labor was not adequately paid. We never could find a good reason for condemning women necessarily excluded from many employments open to men, to a smaller compensation for labor, that required intelligence, as well as industry and application, than was awarded to the most stupid of men, for what requires no mental and much less corporeal exertion. We always thought that the fact of confining her within a narrow field of employment, afforded a good reason for making her compensation even greater than that of man, and have ever exerted ourselves against the current prejudices on this subject.

The compensation of women in our cities does not afford them sufficient maintenance. We know not what may be proposed in a town meeting upon the subject, but we venture to suggest as one remedy, that women receive the whole profits of their labor. We have always objected against the practice of employing thousands of them by wholesale dealers in ready-made clothing, who make fortunes out of their unequalled labor, and who begin with no other capital than a bank credit. We propose a resolution to be adopted in the town meeting, that the citizens and their families buy ready-made clothing of women only.

Playing with Grishy Bears.—Gauging on a new Principle.—While some gentlemen were looking the other day at two of these noble fellows, just brought from the Rocky Mountains, and now in possession of Mr. Catlin, one of them presuming upon the savage looking rascals' apparent disposition for gambling, took hold of his paw, and was very kindly received. The

bear rolled about like a grunting pig, and seemed every way inclined to humor the advances made by his biped friend. He patted the gentleman first gently on the arm, then alternately opened and shut his long spike-like claws, partly closed his eyes or yawned and gapped, and in fact was altogether so exceedingly docile that it was concluded as a matter of course by the other bystanders that a perfectly good understanding was now established between the parties. In the midst of these languid expressions, the fierce-red eye gave a lightning gleam, and with it came the paw and claw like a thunder bolt, passing a hair's breadth from the gentleman's eye—coming very near putting in practical application *gauging on a new principle*. So look out and don't trifle with these companions of the Camanches, they are treacherously personified. Appropos of these noble specimens: they are but five months old, male and female, being the first pair ever brought here. Mr. Catlin is going to raise them and bring them up to their native exercise, by having a yard for them, &c. He will take them to Europe with him, should he be enabled to set out in the spring.

[New York Star.]

Lynching in Kentucky upon a new Application.—On Tuesday evening, the 28th ult., it having been reported at the town of Warren, Kentucky, that an individual who lives about a mile from town, had whipped his wife most unmercifully, and that she was not expected to live + it created considerable excitement among the citizens, and some time after dark, a number of persons went and brought the individual to town. A sham trial was held over him, Judge Lynch presiding, and the unfortunate prisoner was sentenced to be stripped, tied to a post, and to receive one hundred lashes with a raw-hide—which sentence was immediately and inhumanly put in execution.

Statue of Washington—LIBERTY GIFT.—On the 28th ult., an elegant statue of Washington, presented by John Hagan, Esq., of New Orleans, to the Exchange and Banking Company of that city, was elevated to its lofty seat at the back of the portico of the Exchange Hotel, by Mr. Gollier, the architect of the building, in a safe and most expeditious manner.

The True American states that this statue of the "Father of his country" is the work of Carlo Richi, of Carrara, of the marble of which place it is made. It represents him seated in Roman armor and the toga, supporting in his left hand an entablature, on which is proposed to be inscribed his farewell address, whilst his right hand is gracefully raised; his sword lies at his feet. On either side of the pedestal, are wreaths of oak and laurel, and in the front the arms of Louisiana. The likeness is said to be admirable. This gift of Mr. Hagan cost fourteen thousand dollars.

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members are requested to meet at the Theatre on Louisiana Avenue, on Tuesday evening next, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock, to receive the Report of the Committee appointed to draw a Memorial to Congress for a Kepeal of the Laws of Naturalization.

By order: T. D. JONES, R. Secretary.
Dec. 23 [Globe & Madisonian.]

NATIONAL THEATRE,
WASHINGTON.

MR. WARD most respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Washington, that the THEATRE will open for a

A very short Season,
ON MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1st, 1838.

Mr. Ward has great pleasure in announcing that he has effected an Engagement with the highly talented and justly celebrated TRAGEDIAN,

MR. VANDENHOFF,

For Five Nights only.

Which cannot possibly be extended beyond that time, in consequence of his other numerous engagements elsewhere.

Full Bills and Advertisements will shortly be issued, announcing the Entertainments of the Opening Night.

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. CONNER, on Pennsylvania Avenue, two doors east of 4 1/2 street, and adjoining Elliot's building, can accommodate a mess of six or eight members of Congress. Her parlors and chambers have been fitted up in the best style, and are suited either for single gentlemen or families.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.

TRANSPORTATION DEPOT.—Notice is hereby given that, in consequence of the impracticability of making numerous collections, and the losses heretofore sustained, no merchandise, or other articles heretofore conveyed upon the road, will be permitted to be removed from the depot until the amount of freight and charges be paid, except for those merchants who receive large consignments, and are in the habit of paying their bills promptly on the first of each month.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.—On and after Monday next, the 11th inst., the cars will leave the depot in this city for Baltimore at 9 o'clock, A. M., instead of 9 3/4 A. M., as heretofore.